So we're here today for a change of plea and

THE COURT: All right, folks.

24

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

sentencing hearing related to charges included on a July 21st, 2021 violation of supervised release report. Present today are counsel for both the government, the defense has noted their appearance for the record, the defendant is Mr. Oneal, as well as a representative from the Probation Department.

Now, before I can proceed with this hearing in earnest there is some housekeeping matters that I need to address with respect to the conduct of these proceedings remotely.

All right, folks. On March 27th, 2021, Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security Act, which authorized the judicial conference of the United States to provide authority to chief district judges to permit the conduct of certain criminal proceedings by video or audio conference. Thereafter, on March 30, 2020 by Administrative Order 2020-13, then Chief Judge Mauskopf found that emergency conditions due to the COVID virus outbreak would materially affect the functioning of the Court within this judicial district and therefore authorized judges in this district, with consent of the defendant after consultation with counsel, to use video conferencing to conduct proceedings such as felony pleas under Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and felony sentencings under the same rules where judges find for specific reasons that the proceeding in a particular case cannot be further delayed without the serious

harm to the interest of justice.

Now this order has been extended through a series of administrative orders, the most recent of which is

Administrative Order 2021-5-3 dated December 16, 2021 and issued by Chief Judge Brodie. By letter dated October 26, 2021, Mr. Oneal, through counsel, consented to proceed with this hearing via video conference.

Now, I have made a determination that in light of the ongoing pandemic and the backlog that has created with respect to sentencing and in light of the specific facts of this case, that this proceeding cannot be further delayed without serious harm to the interests of justice. With that said, I need to ensure that Mr. Oneal's consent to proceeding in this fashion is made knowingly and voluntarily. As such, I'm going to ask that Mr. Oneal answer some questions for the Court so I can assess his competency, both with respect to the consent and with respect to proceeding with the change of plea and the sentencing.

Erica, can you please swear in Mr. Oneal.

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Mr. Oneal, please raise your right hand.

(The defendant, XAVIER ONEAL, was sworn/affirmed.)

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Oneal, do you understand that you

Case 1:16-cr-00021-LDH Document 228 Filed 03/15/23 Page 5 of 66 PageLD #: 1909

Case 1:16-cr-00021-LDH Document 228 Filed 03/15/23 Page 7 of 66 PageID #:

conference. I also find that his consent is entered into knowingly and voluntarily. I, therefore, accept his consent and coupled with my independent factual finding I will now pursue -- I'm sorry, I will now proceed via video conference consistent with the CARES Act.

All right, Mr. Creizman, I understand that Mr. Oneal wishes to plead guilty to Charges Two and Four of the July 21st, 2021 violation of supervised release report.

MR. CREIZMAN: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Oneal, as you heard, Mr. Creizman says that you wish to plead guilty to Charges Two and Four of the July 21st violation of supervised release report.

Now to be clear, Charge Two charges that you violated the conditions that you shall not commit another federal, state or local crime by committing the crime of petty larceny on June 13th, 2021. And Charge Four charges that you violated the condition of home confinement with electric monitoring by using approved employment leave for other purposes and failing to remain home when instructed between May 27th, 2021 and June 13th, 2021.

Is it correct that you wish to plead guilty to these two charges?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: All right. Now this is a serious decision and I must be certain that you're making it

understanding your rights and the consequences of your plea. So what I'm going to do now is explain to you the rights that you will be giving up by pleading guilty.

Now before I accept your guilty plea, there are a number of questions that I must ask to establish that it is a valid and knowing plea and that you are acting voluntarily.

Give me a second.

If you would like to consult with your attorney at any time for any reason, please let me know and I'll give you as much time as you need to do so. And if you don't understand any of my questions, please say so and I will reword the question.

All right. Mr. Oneal, have you reviewed a copy of the violation of supervised release report that is pending against you, and that is the written document that identifies the charges made against you in this case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: And have you fully discussed the charges as well as the case in general with your attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Mr. Oneal, do you understand the charges that have been made against you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Do you believe you had sufficient time to discuss them with your attorney whether or not to plead

THE COURT: Are you willing to give up your right to an evidentiary hearing and the other rights that I just described?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

23

24

25

THE COURT: What I'm going to do now, Mr. Oneal, is I'm going to explain to you the possible penalties for the crimes to which you'll be pleading guilty.

Now as to Charge Two and Charge Four, the Court may revoke the term of supervised release and sentence you to a term of imprisonment not to exceed the maximum term of imprisonment authorized under 18 U.S.C., Section 3583(e)(3), which in this case, sir, is two years. The Court may also order a new term of supervised release to follow each charge. The new term of supervised release following a violation can be up to the maximum term of supervised release that was authorized at the original sentencing, which in this case is three years, minus any custody order or prior and current violations.

Mr. Oneal, do you understand the possible consequences of a guilty plea here?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: I want to speak to you now, sir, about the sentencing guidelines.

Under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, the United States Sentencing Commission has issued guidelines for judges to follow in determining the sentence in a criminal case. Now these guidelines, Mr. Oneal, are advisory and I will consider them along with the particular facts and circumstances of your case and all the sentencing factors set forth in the relevant

federal statute and, that is, 18 U.S.C., Section 3553(a) in determining your sentence.

Now put it another way, the guidelines are a way to help the Court determine where within a particular range your sentence should fall and whether supervised release and/or a fine should be imposed and, if so, how much. The guidelines, Mr. Oneal, are not mandatory but the Court is required to consider the guidelines.

Mr. Oneal, have you and your attorney discussed how the advisory sentencing guidelines might apply to your case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Mr. Creizman, have you discussed with Mr. Oneal how the Court will use the statutory penalties, the sentencing guidelines and the 3553(a) factors to arrive at an appropriate sentence?

MR. CREIZMAN: Yes, your Honor, I have. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: No, no worries.

Now, Mr. Oneal, do you understand that your sentence will be determined by a combination of the advisory sentencing guidelines, possible authorized departures from the guidelines, and other statutory factors?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the sentence I impose may be different from any estimate your attorney may have given you?

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 2 THE COURT: I want to be clear about that. 3 estimate that your attorney may have given you could be wrong and ultimately it's the Court's determination as to what the 4 5 appropriate sentence would be. 6 Do you understand? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 8 THE COURT: Do you understand after your initial 9 advisory guideline range has been determined, I have the 10 authority in some circumstances to depart upward or downward 11 from the advisory guideline range and that could result in a 12 sentence that is either greater or lesser than the advisory 13 guidelines sentence. 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 15 THE COURT: All right. You understand, sir, that 16 there is no parole in the federal system and that if you are 17 sentenced to prison you will not be released on parole? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 19 THE COURT: All right. Does the government wish to 20 indicate what it believes the appropriate -- the applicable, 21 not appropriate, the applicable quidelines range is here. 22 MS. BERENSON: Your Honor, the government concurs 23 with the Probation Department's analysis in the report and so, 24 therefore, the applicable guidelines range would be eight to

25

14 months.

1	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Creizman, do you have a			
2	different estimate that you would like to provide to the			
3	Court?			
4	MR. CREIZMAN: I don't, your Honor. Although, as I			
5	note in my sentencing submission, that we are asking for a			
6	downward variance on the criminal history category to number			
7	four, which would result in a six to 12-month range.			
8	THE COURT: We'll talk about that.			
9	Mr. Oneal, you've heard the government provide an			
10	estimate of 18 to 14 months. You've also heard your attorney			
11	indicate that an agreement with the 18- to 14-month guideline			
12	range, but making reference to the fact that in the past the			
13	Court had downwardly departed from that from the applicable			
14	guideline range having indicated that your criminal history			
15	previously was overstated.			
16	MS. BERENSON: Your Honor?			
17	THE COURT: Yes.			
18	MS. BERENSON: If I may, it's eight to 14 months,			
19	not 18 to 14 months.			
20	THE COURT: Did I not say eight?			
21	MS. BERENSON: Unless I misunderstood.			
22	THE COURT: All right. I don't know. To be clear,			
23	it's eight to 14 months. Okay.			
24	Mr. Oneal, do you understand that the estimates that			
25	have been offered by the government, the Probation Department			

THE COURT: He has to allocute one way or another. If you need a few minutes, that's fine. I'm not certain you can mute your devices.

20

21

22

23

24

25

Do you have a way to communicate with him?

MR. CREIZMAN: Yes, if Mr. Oneal is able to call -- so he called my cell shortly before this appearance, but I'm

GEORGETTE K. BETTS, RPR, FCRR, CCR Official Court Reporter

If you don't recall specifically, that's fine.

I don't recall specifically.

three times: May 27th, May 29 and May 31st of 2021.

THE DEFENDANT:

23

24

25

2021; July 10, 2021; July 12, 2021; July 13, 2021; and

25

1	July	14,	2021.
---	------	-----	-------

Do you recall leaving your residence without approval from the Probation Department on those dates?

THE DEFENDANT: I don't know precisely if I left my residence or it was like in my building because -- but, yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay, you realize your residence would be your apartment. So if you went downstairs to somebody else's house, you understand that's not your residence, right?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: You understand the lobby is not your residence, right?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: All right. So when I ask if you left your residence on those occasions, you agree that you left your residence on those occasions?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Ms. Berenson, do you require any further information from Mr. Oneal before we proceed?

MS. BERENSON: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Now based on my observations of Mr. Oneal, his demeanor in court, his answers to my questions and the representations of his counsel, I find that he is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea and he is aware of the nature of the charges and consequences

- of his plea. I, therefore, find his plea of guilty as to each Charge Two and Charge Four as knowing and voluntary and supported by an independent bases and facts containing the essential elements of each offense. I, therefore, accept Mr. Oneal's plea of guilty as to Charges Two and Four of the July 21st, 2021 violation of supervised release report.
- Now my understanding is that counsel is prepared for the Court to immediately move to sentencing, yes?
  - MR. CREIZMAN: Yes, your Honor.
- THE COURT: All right. Now in advance of the sentencing hearing I did receive a July 21st, 2021 violation of supervised release report filed on the docket as ECF number 185. I also received a letter dated October 26, 2021 from counsel, defense counsel informing the Court of Mr. Oneal's intent to enter a change of plea and sentence remotely, as well as a sentencing submission by Mr. Creizman dated November 16, 2021.
- Ms. Berenson, am I correct I did not receive any sentencing submission from the government or did I miss it?
- MS. BERENSON: You did not, your Honor. Yes, the government is in complete accord with the Probation Department and agrees with its sentencing recommendation.
  - THE COURT: Okay.
- MS. BERENSON: I think the government might
  specifically advocate for a guideline sentence, but for the

supervised release and sentence Mr. Oneal to a term of imprisonment not to exceed the maximum term previously authorized, which under 18 U.S.C. 3583(e)(3), again which in this case is two years, I have already set out in the change of plea portion of this proceeding the Court's calculation of the sentencing guideline -- no, I didn't. Forgive me. I did not. Let me do it now.

Charge Two is a Grade C violation as defined by

Sentencing Guideline 7B1.1(A)(3). Upon a finding of a Grade C violation, the Court may revoke supervised release and impose custody or extend or modify the existing term of supervised release and that is pursuant to Sentencing Guidelines

Section 7B1.3(A)(2). Now since the Criminal History Category of VI was found applicable at the original sentencing, the custodial term for this violation is eight to 14 months and that is pursuant to Sentencing Guidelines Section 7B1.4(A).

Charge Four is a Grade C violation as defined by Sentencing Guidelines Section 7B1.1(A)(3). Again, upon a finding of a Grade C violation, the Court may revoke supervised release and impose custody or extend or modify the existing term of supervised release. Here again because the Criminal History Category of IV was found applicable at the original sentencing, the custodial term for this violation is also eight to 14 months.

Are there any objections for the record?

MR. CREIZMAN: No objection to your Honor's calculation.

THE COURT: All right. Now the government has made it clear that it believes that a guideline sentence in this case is appropriate. I will hear from Mr. Creizman -- hold on a second. If I said he had a criminal category -- my clerk thinks I misspoke. If I said he had a Criminal Category of IV, I meant VI.

In any event, Mr. Creizman, I don't believe that it is your position that there are any statutory departures that are applicable to this case, but rather that the Court should employ its authority to vary downward; is that right?

MR. CREIZMAN: That's correct, your Honor, that's correct.

THE COURT: So let me just set out the law with respect to variances.

After calculating the guidelines and considering the propriety of a departure, of which I find no basis, I must now consider the relevant factors set out by Congress in 18

U.S.C., Section 3553(a) to ensure that I impose a sentence that is sufficient, but not greater than necessary to comply with the purposes of sentencing. Now these purposes include the need for the sentence to reflect the seriousness of the crime, promote respect for the law, as well as provide just punishment for the offense. The sentence should also deter

criminal conduct, protect the public from future crime by the defendant, and promote rehabilitation.

In addition to the guidelines and policy statements,

I must consider the nature and circumstances of the offense,

the history and characteristics of the defendant, the need to

avoid unwarranted sentence disparities amongst similarly

situated defendants, and the types of sentences available.

Here you are, you moved. Sorry, the screen is moving around.

Ms. Berenson, did you want to say something?

MS. BERENSON: I just got kicked off and got back on but for a moment you froze on my screen and it was silent, I didn't know if that happened to others as well.

MR. CREIZMAN: It did not happen with me, the screen moved around.

THE COURT: The screen did move around, it did. I looked up and you were in a different place.

MS. BERENSON: Okay.

THE COURT: What I said, Ms. Berenson, you've heard me say a gazillion times, which is the backdrop against -- the legal backdrop against which the Court must consider variances.

MS. BERENSON: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. I'll hear from defense counsel first.

MR. CREIZMAN: Thank you, your Honor. I don't want to -- I'm sure your Honor -- and I know your Honor has read all of the submissions and carefully. There are just a couple of things I want to highlight and point out. I mean, I got in to speak to and talk with Mr. Oneal from the time right before he was remanded, the day before he was remanded and actually did what the Court ordered, which of course is expected, but he did report -- he did self-surrender to the Marshals Service.

You know, Mr. Oneal is a very nice person. He's a kind person. He's a friendly person and he is someone who I sense, at least, he wants to get -- wants to turn his life around. I mean, he said that in words to the Court before, he's written to the Court before.

And there is a huge disconnect between what Mr. Oneal has said and I think actually Count Four is a little in some ways more concerning in terms of the violations of home confinement by just leaving whenever it seems like — serially leaving day after day after day. And I started reading his prior history in terms of — and it seems that he was diagnosed at one time, or teachers of his suspected he had ADHD, and that is consistent with what I understand, you know, his impulsivity it seems to me.

I mean, what the ultimate point is, is that we have an opportunity here to try to guide, to help Mr. Oneal get in

the best possible -- give him the best possible chance to succeed so he doesn't keep coming back to court and through the justice system.

THE COURT: Didn't I do that for Mr. Oneal when I let him out of jail?

MR. CREIZMAN: You did, your Honor, you absolutely did. I think the one difference that I think — the one thing that we may want to try here is to get him — is to order mental health treatment in addition to the substance abuse issue. But I think —

THE COURT: The substance abuse issue that Mr. Oneal has denied and doesn't necessarily bear out with the test.

Putting aside --

MR. CREIZMAN: Recently, yes.

THE COURT: Putting aside the marijuana, I understand he tested positive for the marijuana, but there was at least a suggestion that Mr. Oneal used other substances and the tests did not bear that out and Mr. Oneal denied any such dependency.

MR. CREIZMAN: Yes, that I recall. I do recall that. But I know there's been a history of use of substances and that's kind of what I'm referring to not necessarily the triggering --

THE COURT: But if it's not a present issue --

MR. CREIZMAN: No -- yes, absolutely. I think the

focus here would honestly be on the -- on addressing what we -- what Dr. Goldsmith thinks is a severe form of ADHD and I think that -- I think that that's -- there is an opportunity here at least to try that and see if it could -- and see if Mr. Oneal can take advantage of that.

He has a very supportive family. His adoptive mother and his siblings, you know, from that family they're all very supportive. They are accomplished people, they are working people, and I think that -- you know, we have to try something so that Mr. Oneal is not stuck in this situation.

THE COURT: I guess I'm confused. I've never heard of ADHD being identified medically as a basis for someone to commit federal, state and local crimes. I've never seen there being any connection between the two. Putting aside the fact that Mr. Oneal decided that he could ignore the orders of this Court and his probation officer and leave even after being arrested, and so I've never heard of there being any medical connection between ADHD and the commission of the types of crimes that Mr. Oneal has pleaded guilty to with respect to Charge Two, but of course the Court may consider uncharged conduct and sentence him as well and so there were additional larcenies that were charged originally in this complaint of the same sort and nature as Charge Two.

MR. CREIZMAN: Understood. I understand that ADHD -- there may or may not -- you know, I'm not aware of any

studies that show a correlation necessarily between ADHD and criminal activity, but there is a very strong correlation between ADHD and impulsivity --

THE COURT: Right. But let's talk about the criminal activity, because what I have here is a defendant who I personally undertook, through a really lengthy resentencing hearing, to release him on time served and he immediately began to engage in criminal activity.

So I understand, Mr. Creizman, that you're saying that you think that the more serious issue here is him leaving, taking unauthorized departures from his home, but I haven't yet resolved myself with respect to the criminal activity that Mr. Oneal engaged in immediately.

MR. CREIZMAN: Well, obviously I'm not a psychiatrist, but I do wonder whether the extreme impulsivity that he seems to have might be, might contribute in some way to his desire to, you know -- you know, apparently, you know, going off the -- going off the way --

THE COURT: Yes, but -- wait, we've got to stop for a second. It doesn't seem all that impulsive to me. If you look at the charges here and you look at what Mr. Oneal did, he, on many of these days, visited multiple Home Depots, multiple Home Depots. He didn't just happen to be in a Home Depot then find himself with \$1300 worth of merchandise in his pocket. What he did was, he lied about where he was suppose

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

to go, knowing he wasn't supposed to go there, then traveled on a single day to multiple Home Depots, which speaks not to impulsivity right, but the planning and calculation and utter lack of regard not just for the order of this Court but for the opportunity that this Court gave him.

I certainly appreciate that, your MR. CREIZMAN: I do. And I think that Mr. Oneal has, you know -- is being appropriately punished for that conduct, you know, and my suggestion -- by the way, I did want to correct something in my sentencing submission that came to my attention just recently. I had mentioned that he previously was in a halfway house and he did -- did well in the structure of the halfway house. Apparently I misunderstood in that he did not in his -- when he was previously released he did not have a halfway house term. But I do think that rather than additional confinement in a prison, that he might benefit from the halfway house, the structure of the halfway house. ability to see his -- to spend time with his daughter potentially and the ability to be -- to go to programs and to be held accountable for those programs, you know, and specifically mental health treatment.

THE COURT: But this was an opportunity that was provided to Mr. Oneal, I gave it to him, right?

MR. CREIZMAN: Yes, I understand.

THE COURT: I mean, the circumstances of this case,

the facts of this case are so maddening to me, they are maddening to me --

MR. CREIZMAN: I understand.

THE COURT: -- because I gave him the opportunity and when I gave him the opportunity, and I'm certain,

Mr. Creizman, you have looked at the transcript --

MR. CREIZMAN: Yes.

THE COURT: -- I made it abundantly clear to

Mr. Oneal that he should not mistake kindness for weakness and
that my expectation of him is that he was going to take this
opportunity and do with it what the Court and what I would
hope, based on what he said to me, right, because there are
also representations by Mr. Oneal made to me that day --

MR. CREIZMAN: Yes.

THE COURT: -- and I will note that the Court's determination on that day to release Mr. Oneal on time served was over the strenuous objection by the government. The government said, Judge, you're wrong. You've got it wrong here. You're making a mistake. And I said, well, you believe what you want, I want to give Mr. Oneal this opportunity. And what did Mr. Oneal do immediately, and repeatedly. Mr. Oneal has a problem.

Mr. Oneal has got to get introduced to all sides of Judge DeArcy Hall. He was able to see the other side of Judge DeArcy Hall, but I made myself clear on the day that I granted

cause him to be trapped in a cycle where he oscillates between supervised release and prison.

Well, first of all, it's not his history with the criminal justice system that's going to put him in prison, it's his current engagement in criminal activity that would put him --

> Absolutely. MR. CREIZMAN:

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: -- back in prison. We don't -- this is not a situation here, because I don't do it, where I would put, you know, let's say, for example, a minor supervision

violation and there are some judges that immediately will put a person in prison. That's not the case here. That's simply not the case here.

And so I won't -- I cannot allow this sentencing proceeding to proceed against the backdrop that doesn't fit this case. This is simply not a case where Mr. Oneal hasn't been given opportunities. This is simply not a case where the notion that any jail time or further jail time in this case would result in over-incarceration that unnecessarily creates additional unwarranted and detrimental contact with the criminal justice system where alternatives may exist.

Mr. Oneal was released and immediately upon his release began to engage in criminal conduct and that is putting aside — that is putting aside the repeated offenses of leaving his home, which by the way, again I don't believe was impulsive. You want to know why I don't believe it was impulsive, Mr. Creizman?

MR. CREIZMAN: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Because he explained to his probation officer repeatedly that he didn't think he should have do it and it wasn't part of the sentence. He said, I don't think I should have to do this, this is wrong. The probation officer said, no, no, no, you need to talk to your lawyer, you need to raise it with the Court. And what he said is, I'm going to do what I want to do. So that undermines the notion that

What it seems to me is that Mr. Oneal has decided that he's going to do what he wants to do, notwithstanding what this Court has said, and notwithstanding I think the generosity that this Court has previously displayed to him.

Obviously I feel strongly about this case,

Mr. Creizman, I am -- I respect the way in which you have

advocated for Mr. Oneal here. I just don't believe that

categorically, and this is -- you know, that we can say that

in every instance where you have even a young man like

Mr. Oneal that in every instance that punishment is not

necessary and that it must be an alternative to incarceration

without the punishment first, sufficient punishment.

MR. CREIZMAN: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Sufficient punishment.

MR. CREIZMAN: Absolutely. Absolutely. And, your Honor, I am not suggesting that your Honor depart from the guidelines range, however it is ultimately determined I guess, but meaning if he — he needs to be certainly — punishment needs to play a part here, but again he's been through the system so many times that my thought was, is there some way, is there some path he can take other than — because if it is, you know, given that the purpose of supervised release is to try to — is try to help with reentry into society and, you

know, he violated it -- and I'm not asking for, you know, the greatest of leniency here but I'm saying maybe we can all work together and figure out if there's some way, something different that could help that -- he's saying -- he is saying he wants to do the right thing and so if maybe there is some sort of opportunity that he can take advantage of that he hasn't considered himself is all I'm saying. And --

THE COURT: Mr. Creizman, if I have to decide about -- you know, so we have a guidelines range here and I'm allowed to sentence above or below the guidelines, however the Court deems appropriate, but if Mr. Oneal isn't an individual worthy of a sentence at the higher end or the mid range of the guideline range, what defendant is? I mean --

MR. CREIZMAN: I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- what does Mr. -- what do I have before me that would suggest that a sentence at the lower end of the guidelines range is appropriate for this defendant, what fact do I have? Because I'm telling you, I absolutely reject the notion that any of the conduct here is related to any ADHD and impulsivity, because the facts here undermine that conclusion in its entirety. There is deliberateness, there is recalcitrance.

Again, Mr. Oneal said to his probation officer, and somebody will correct me if I'm wrong, that he should not be on home confinement, that he didn't believe that should be or

was part of the conditions of his release. The probation officer told him it was, he decided that he was going to act differently. That's not impulsive. Going to multiple Home Depots locations on a series of days, right, because it wasn't just one time, when I purposely read all of the dates and all of the various locations to illustrate the planning and thoughtfulness that went into what Mr. Oneal, the conduct that he engaged in.

So I'm just trying to understand what about the facts in this case, not kind of an ideological position separate from this defendant, but tethered to the facts of this case make it such that Mr. Oneal should have a low end guidelines sentence?

MR. CREIZMAN: Well, your Honor, I'm not -- I'm not suggesting a sentence that is not, you know -- I'm not necessarily suggesting a shorter sentence so much as a sentence that explores -- I mean, he's already served I think now at least six months in --

THE COURT: Seven, my count is seven months, but I could be wrong.

MR. CREIZMAN: Seven months. Okay. And so my thought is that if -- that he could remain in incarceration, that's one, you know, option, but I'm saying he also could spend the rest of his sentence, whatever -- however long it is, in home confinement -- not home confinement, I did not

1 mean to say home confinement, I meant to say --2 THE COURT: You meant community confinement. 3 MR. CREIZMAN: -- community confinement, that would be a major mistake that would -- you know, I don't want the 4 5 Court to be angry that I'm asking for that. 6 THE COURT: Mr. Creizman -- for the record, 7 Mr. Creizman and I used to be colleagues in my former life, 8 but he's never appeared before me, but Ms. Berenson can let 9 you know the fact that I am animated certainly doesn't mean 10 that I am upset with anyone. 11 MR. CREIZMAN: No. 12 THE COURT: This is -- I'm an animated person, is 13 that fair, Ms. Berenson? 14 MS. BERENSON: It is fair, your Honor. 15 I would say that my recollection of MR. CREIZMAN: 16 you, is that you were animated then too and I myself am 17 animated --18 THE COURT: But I'm not upset with -- I'm not upset 19 with any arguments that you've made here, I just don't agree 20 with them. 21 MR. CREIZMAN: I understand. And I'm trying to say 22 that I don't -- look, I'm saying that if it needs to be at the 23 higher end of the guidelines it still doesn't preclude the 24 Court from putting him into community confinement.

Well, then we're probably on the same

THE COURT:

sheet of music then, Mr. Creizman.

2 MR. CREIZMAN: Okay, that sounds good, I like that.

3 THE COURT: All right. Perhaps I misunderstood and

I think we are probably talking about the same thing the whole

5 time.

At the end of the day, Mr. Oneal, you can see the Court is particularly frustrated with you, but you're a grown man, I'm certain you can appreciate my frustration, am I right? You can understand why it is I might be this frustrated with you, Mr. Oneal?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: All right. So part of my frustration is because — and this is — I promise this is not because of my refusal to say I was wrong, it's because I made some determinations about you when I resentenced you and those determinations that I made was that you have the ability, the intellect and certainly if you chose to, the wherewithal to make better choices for yourself and for our community. And what you did when you got out was decided that you were going to betray yourself as well as the Court and in making choices that were contrary to the representations that you made to me just before or at the sentencing hearing just before your release.

THE DEFENDANT: Can I say something, your Honor?

THE COURT: You absolutely may say something,

Mr. Oneal.

THE DEFENDANT: I feel like I -- I feel like certain things is way out of context. Like, I feel, like, certain things in that probation report and in the report period makes me looks way, way -- like, makes this whole situation like way -- I left my house 13 -- a million times. I went to Home Depot and certain places. It did not -- that's no, no. Like, me just going to Home Depot, I had permission. I notice in the probation report that the probation officer said that my boss said I never had no permission to go to no Home Depot.

As even noted and as we spoke, there was renovation going on at my place of employment and I was sent to certain different Home Depots at certain different times.

THE COURT: Were you sent there to steal?

THE DEFENDANT: No, ma'am.

THE COURT: Then you know what?

THE DEFENDANT: No, but --

THE COURT: At the end of the day, Mr. Oneal, what we do know is that on some occasions you went to Home Depot, right after I let you out, to steal. That's what we know. So if you're concerned about what may have been a miscommunication between your lawyer and the probation department, what I'm going to tell you is don't you worry about that, don't worry about that at all because what I have a problem with is that you went to Home Depot to steal. So do

crimes, that matters to me significantly.

But immediately, Mr. Oneal, it was like you -- we were on the phone, but in effect looked me in my face and told me you were going to do one thing and then immediately went and did another. You know, put judge aside for a second, at the end of the day your word to me -- I mean, I'm a little older than you, but when I grew up what we used to say is my word is my bond.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, you know, I want to say, your Honor, I try to do good, try to stay on my word. Certain circumstances happen. Your Honor, I apologize. I'm not going to sit here and try to minimize it, try to make excuses, your Honor, all I do is just move forward from here today.

THE COURT: That I appreciate, Mr. Oneal. What you just said right now I appreciate. What you were saying before, I didn't appreciate it as much, I got to tell you that, you know, but what you just said just now, because at the end of day we just have to have candid conversations. You speak through your lawyer, I speak with the government, but at the end of the day you're a grown man.

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, but at the same time I feel like certain things make me look way worse, like, how you said I went and said, oh, oh, I don't steal, I'm not supposed to be on this sentence, and I didn't chose what I wanted to do and I feel like that was taken out of context.

So I spoke to my probation officer about something I

THE COURT: Did your probation officer tell you, no, you need to be on home confinement? Was that made clear to you? I understand that you told him you thought that you shouldn't. Was it made clear to you by your probation officer that, in fact, as far as he understood you needed to be on home confinement.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Was that unclear? Right. And you didn't do that.

wasn't unclear. Like at the same time, your Honor, I'm home. So the unclear part is like me going to the mailbox. I don't know that it's going no saying I left my residence. Honestly, I do go to the corner store. I'm home. My mom working. What am I really going to do? I'm going to the corner store. I'm going to get something to eat, I'm coming back to my house. I'm not minimizing it, your Honor, but —

THE COURT: Hold on a second. Mr. Lehr, did you understand there was some confusion on the part of Mr. Oneal as to what the parameters were with respect to home

ankle bracelet. I mean, I had the conversation -
THE COURT: Before or after the arrest is the question I guess.

23

24

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE PROBATION OFFICER: I think I actually, as I recall, I did it even after the arrest. Because I didn't want him to be or his mother really to be in a situation where certain things couldn't get done, so I understood that. But going to the corner store was an issue and I didn't really buy the excuse that he didn't have any food or anything to eat. This is — he lives with his mom. His mom is out on a daily basis going to work, she's not homebound or anything like that. It's just the two of them in the apartment. I assume, you know, there was food to eat and so forth.

THE COURT: Yes. All right. Mr. Oneal, I hear you and I suspect that there was a period of time where there was some genuine, either confusion or perhaps some necessities with respect to your obligations at the house, but it sounds to me that the Probation Department made every effort to accommodate those concerns and notwithstanding we find ourselves with violations that it appears to me were subsequent to the efforts by the Probation Department to accommodate you and subsequent to the Probation Department clarifying for you what your obligations were. So then at a certain point, Mr. Oneal, you moved from confusion or where the Court can say perhaps your conduct was based on confusion or even your own sense of necessity, to a simple disregard for the Court's order and the opportunities that the Court gave to you.

So I'll accept it's not a hundred percent black and white. You still have a problem. All right.

Anybody else have anything that they'd like to add.
Ms. Berenson.

MS. BERENSON: No, thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. After assessing the facts in this case and in light of the 3553(a) factors and the sentencing guidelines as well as arguments from the parties, I have determined that a sentence within the advisory guideline range is warranted.

Mr. Creizman, I have accounted for or will account for the Court's prior determination that Mr. Oneal's criminal history was overstated. His conduct here doesn't change that fact, that his criminal history was made up of conduct that occurred when he was 16 years old and for the reasons that I determined that it was overstated previously, I find that it is overstated now. So if I did that, the guidelines range in this case is six to 12 months, that's correct?

MR. CREIZMAN: That's correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So using the six to 12 months as the basis here, I'm sentencing Mr. Oneal to 12 months of custody, which means that -- no. I'm going to sentence Mr. Oneal to 12 months and a day. And I'm doing that, Mr. Oneal, so that you understand. I don't know how you have conducted yourself since you have been in custody since

July, however, as you know you have the opportunity to earn good time. By sentencing you to 12 months and a day, you can take advantage of good time served if, in fact, you have earned it, which would allow you to be released at approximately 10 months. It's 57 days, so it's 10 months and three days, thereabouts.

But at this point, Mr. Oneal, you know, your liberty is something you are going to have to decide is as important to you as it has been to this Court. You're going to have to decide that changing your life is as important to you as the opportunities that have been provided to you to do so. So hopefully, it is my hope that what Mr. Creizman will learn is that you have indeed earned good time served, which would bring the sentence here, in terms as a practical matter, in line with what I believe Mr. Creizman and you all had hoped for at the outset. So whether it is 10 months or 12 months will be dependent on how well you have behaved since you've been there.

I'm just curious, Mr. Oneal, what do you think? You think while you've been there you've earned good time and that this is going to look like it's closer to 10 months of actual custody for you?

THE DEFENDANT: Oh, since incarcerated I've not gotten into any trouble, your Honor. I've not gotten into any trouble.

THE COURT: All right. This is what I'm going to tell you, don't get into any trouble while you are there. Do not get into any. Whatever you've been doing up to now to stay out of trouble, keep it up and you will have the opportunity to be released consistent with the statute concerning good time served.

Do you understand what I'm explaining to you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: All right. All right. So again, I've sentenced Mr. Oneal to 12 months and one day in custody. All right.

Now, supervised release. I must also consider whether to impose a term of supervised release. Now by statute the Court may order a new term of supervised release. The new term of supervised release following a violation could be up to the maximum term of supervised release that was authorized at the original sentencing. Again, that is three years minus any custody ordered on a prior or current violation.

Now in deciding a term of supervised release I must consider factors that are similar to those considered for custodial a period, but here they are set out in 18 U.S.C., Section 3583(c), that includes the nature and the circumstances of the offense, history and characteristics of the defendant, the need to afford adequate deterrents to

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Ms. Berenson, I'll hear from you.

MS. BERENSON: Your Honor, the government defers to probation on this but does believe that a period of supervised release is important in this case.

THE COURT: Okay. Remind me, Probation -- there you are -- what was your recommendation here.

THE PROBATION OFFICER: Your Honor, we recommended three years of supervised release with four special conditions. Would you like me to read them out or just summarize them?

THE COURT: So I have them. I have them -- hold on, give me a moment. I have the restitution order, the drug treatment, employment, and the disclosure of financial records as the special conditions. Am I missing something or are you talking about -- hold on.

THE PROBATION OFFICER: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Give me a second, I have it in front of me. Here it is. Out-patient drug treatment, alcohol and intoxicants, employment, disclosures, that's all I have. Am I missing something?

THE PROBATION OFFICER: Your Honor, the very last page of the violation number four requested a search condition.

THE COURT: Yes, yes, yes, I see it. Okay. All right.

All right, Mr. Creizman, you talked when we were doing the custodial -- talking about the custodial sentence here you talked a bit about the community confinement upon Mr. Oneal's release. I believe that that would be a prudent course here. But I'll hear from you in terms of supervised release.

MR. CREIZMAN: Well, your Honor, I think the goal is to try to get to help Mr. Oneal to help himself and do what he has to do, and I think that maybe going directly to something like house arrest, because I can't imagine that wouldn't be a condition at least initially, if he went into home — if he went into community confinement initially and tried to take advantage of, you know, all the programs he could possibly take advantage of. I would hope that he demonstrates some progress the Court would consider at the appropriate time under the statute a motion for early termination of supervised

you something?

release. That would be the goal, in my view, is that he manages to demonstrate that he can be an involved parent, that he can get his, you know, his employment under control, and so on and get his life together. And so my -- that would be the goal.

Meaning I don't think that a, you know, three-year term of supervised release is lengthy, but my hope is that he could demonstrate to the Court over the next -- once he is released and then is released from the halfway house and going into the community that he can actually succeed on his own and raise his family and honor his obligations to the Court and to his family and to himself.

THE COURT: Look, at the end of the day that's my ultimate goal as well. I am a judge who believes strongly that supervised release can be used as a tool to assist an individual in that transition period if they take full advantage of the resources that are made available to them, and if the Court takes a reasonable approach to the way in which it views an individual on supervised release.

Certainly, engaging in unlawful conduct or otherwise disregarding the directives of the probation officer is not viewed in this Court's estimation as acceptable behavior. But I think here that — how old is Mr. Oneal at this time?

THE DEFENDANT: Twenty-seven. Your Honor, can I ask

1 THE COURT: Sure.

THE DEFENDANT: I was just -- what's his name, right you said 12 months and a day. I'm just being like logical and realistic. It's something me and my lawyer spoke about previously the details, that fails -- like if I do twelve months in jail or whatever, I got seven months in jail, surrendered myself to jail, there's nothing -- there's nothing going on here. We're locked in our cells 24/7. I'm not asking for a lesser sentence or whatever, but what I'm saying is right now moving forward I got to do three months or four more months, I'm just really just stuck in my cell. There's no -- nothing going on. There's no movement at all 'cause of COVID. Like that really kind of like I feel doesn't -- doesn't rehabilitate, doesn't do nothing.

I'm not asking to be released or nothing, I'm asking for community confinement because in a halfway house I could get programs, I could get certain things that I need. When I was released last I did not get halfway house, I was just released. Not to say it wasn't me, but I feel like a halfway house or like an inpatient drug program would kind of help me better with mental health.

THE COURT: No, I hear you and I appreciate that.

I'm glad you and Mr. Creizman had the opportunity to talk

about the benefits of community confinement.

First, I'll say to you again, I sentenced you to a

year and a day which hopefully if what you say is correct about your conduct, means that what we're talking about is 10 months as opposed to 12.

But this is my question to you, Mr. Oneal. When I let you out, then you went and committed these other crimes, was COVID already present or was — because, you know, some people who committed crimes in February of 2020 had no idea that COVID was coming down the pike. But if my memory serves, you were released on compassionate release in part because of COVID, and I'm pretty sure COVID was still going on when you decided you were going to engage in unlawful conduct. So the concerns regarding what happened when you were in jail during COVID, you knew about those risks, right?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I definitely --

THE COURT: So you want me to care more about it than you did?

THE DEFENDANT: No, listen, miss, I'm not telling you to care -- I'm not even basing COVID on what I'm talking about. All I'm saying is that in jail when COVID is going on there's nothing going on at all. It's like me being put in a closet, closing the door and it's, like, if I'm getting rehabilitative services during these times I think I would be best suited for.

THE COURT: I believe that as well. I wanted that for you, Mr. Oneal, that's what I wanted for you. We had a

long conversation about that. Read the transcript. Because I went back and read the transcript from your recent sentencing hearing.

THE DEFENDANT: I did too.

THE COURT: I know more about your case I think, you know, than I do most in terms of all the details without having to look at the paper because I went back and read it.

I want that for you. I want rehabilitation for you, I want you to have access to resources, but right now, Mr. Oneal, we've got to finish this time, that's what has to happen first. And then once we get there, then I really do hope that you take advantage of every, every resource that is available to you.

THE DEFENDANT: I understand.

THE COURT: If there's a program you want to be part of, if there's vocational programming you're interested in, if there is mental health treatment that you're interested in, if there's drug treatment that you're interested in, please tell your probation officer and if your probation officer doesn't act on it, you tell your lawyer to raise it with me. Because I want you to have available to you every single opportunity to succeed, but first we got to do this. But first we got to do this.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: All right. But I really --

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 2 THE COURT: -- hope that what you're talking about 3 here in terms of programs, et cetera, that when you come out, that what you actually do is to try and take advantage of it. 4 5 I really hope that this isn't just lip service, but we will all find out when you come out and hopefully you have earned 6 7 the right to come out sooner rather than later. 8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 9 THE COURT: I will do everything in my power and my 10 authority to help you succeed and to make sure that you have 11 the resources to do so. So I'm going to do my job, when I am 12 asking you, Mr. Oneal, is that you do yours. 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 14 THE COURT: All right. 15 So, Mr. Creizman, I am just curious, when you say a 16 period of home confinement -- excuse me, I did it too now. 17 am curious if you have a specific time period in mind that you 18 believe that community confinement that you have in mind. 19 MR. CREIZMAN: No, I don't actually. But I mean I 20 think that perhaps a three-month period is appropriate, but, 21 you know, it's hard really to make that assessment. 22 THE COURT: What about probation, what does 23 probation think. 24 THE PROBATION OFFICER: Your Honor, I'm thinking

through the practicality of this. Since your Honor sentenced

today he may actually wind up going to a halfway house as part of that sentence because there may be some time, but if he does that, because of COVID and depending on his risk level, they may actually put him on home confinement through the halfway house which kind of puts him back to where he was before, except it's not us monitoring him.

THE COURT: Wait, I'm a little confused. You're telling me that my sentence, which says that Mr. Oneal should stay in custody for three more months, may not be honored by the BOP.

THE PROBATION OFFICER: No, I'm saying as part of the BOP they may decide a portion of it can be served at the halfway house.

THE COURT: If that's what they decide, they decide in their own estimation, and so -- but that period of time would be the remainder -- would be the remaining three months and then after -- so he would have a three-month period perhaps that the BOP has put him on community confinement, is what you're saying.

THE PROBATION OFFICER: I'm saying that's a possibility, but then if that did happen would your Honor want him to have an additional three months as part of supervised release.

THE COURT: What I would do is sentence him to an additional three months of home confinement as part of

supervised release. And Mr. Creizman, who is very diligent, if he wanted to make an application to this Court after demonstrating -- if Mr. Oneal were to demonstrate something to my satisfaction perhaps I would reconsider it, but I would certainly order it today nonetheless.

THE PROBATION OFFICER: Okay. I just wanted to be clear on that one point depending on how it could work out.

THE COURT: Right. Look, Mr. Oneal, the BOP has the ability to do what it would like to within the confines of the law and I do believe — thank you, Mr. Lehr, for reminding the Court, the BOP may make a determination that it will place you on home confinement for the remainder of the sentence that I've imposed, but I've imposed my sentence nonetheless and I will impose along with the supervised release that I do intend to impose, an additional period of home confinement. And, Mr. Creizman, I have no doubt that you will advocate as you see fit for Mr. Oneal.

So I'm going to order here that Mr. Oneal be placed on three years of supervised release with the first three months in community confinement. The following three months Mr. Oneal will be subject to a curfew as set out by the Probation Department.

All right. In addition to the -- let me take a step back. All right, Mr. Oneal, I need to make sure that you understand that if you violate any of the conditions of your

supervised release I may sentence you to up to two years in prison without credit for your pre-release imprisonment or time previously served on post-release supervision.

As I've indicated, I am sentencing you to three years of supervised release. As a special condition of that supervised release the first three months of supervised release will be served in community confinement, the following three months Mr. Oneal will be subject to a curfew. All right.

Now during your period of supervised release you must abide by the following mandatory conditions of supervised release. Mr. Oneal, you must not commit another federal, state or local crime.

You must not unlawfully possess a controlled substance. You must refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance and you must submit to one drug test within 15 days of release from imprisonment and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter as determined by the Court.

Mr. Oneal, you must make restitution in accordance with 18 U.S.C., Section 3663 and 3663(a) and any other statute authorizing a sentence of restitution.

Mr. Oneal, you must cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the probation officer.

You shall also, sir, abide by the following standard conditions of supervised release. You shall report to the

probation office in the federal judicial district where you are authorized to reside within 72 hours of release from imprisonment unless the probation officer instructs you to report to a different probation office or within a different timeframe.

After initially reporting to the Probation office, Mr. Oneal, you'll receive instructions from the Court or the probation officer about how and when to report to the probation officer and, Mr. Oneal, you shall report as instructed.

Mr. Oneal, you shall not knowingly leave the federal judicial district where you are authorized to reside without first getting permission from the Court or the probation officer. You shall answer truthfully the questions asked by the probation officer.

Mr. Oneal, you shall live at a place approved by the probation officer and if your plans change with respect to where you live or anything about your living arrangements, including the people you live with, you shall notify the probation officer at least 10 days before the change. If notifying the probation officer at least 10 days in advance is not possible due to unanticipated circumstances, you shall notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of a change or expected change. You shall allow the probation officer to visit you at any time in your home or elsewhere

and, Mr. Oneal, you shall permit the probation officer to take any items prohibited by the conditions of your supervision that the probation officer observes in plain view.

Mr. Oneal, you shall work full time and that is at least 30 hours per week at a lawful type of employment unless the probation officer excuses you from doing so. If you do not have full-time employment, you shall try and find full-time employment unless the probation officer excuses you from doing so. If your plans change with respect to where you work or anything about your work, you shall notify the probation officer at least 10 days before the change. Now, if notifying the probation officer in advance is not possible due to unanticipated circumstances, Mr. Oneal shall notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of the change or expected change.

To the extent that Mr. Oneal is enrolled in a vocational training program, the Court will view that vocational training program as satisfying his employment obligation.

He shall not communicate or interact with someone he knows is engaged in criminal activity. Mr. Oneal, if you know someone's been convicted of a felony, you shall not knowingly communicate or interact with that person without first getting permission of the probation officer.

If you are arrested, Mr. Oneal, or questioned by a

law enforcement officer, you shall notify the probation officer within 72 hours.

Mr. Oneal, you shall not own, possess or have access to a firearm, ammunition, destructive device or dangerous weapon, that is anything that was designed or was modified for the specific purposes of causing bodily injury or death to another person like a taser.

You shall not act or make any agreement with a law enforcement agency to act as a confidential human source or informant without first getting permission from the Court.

If the probation officer determines, based on your criminal record, personal history and characteristics and the nature and circumstances of your offense, you pose a risk to another person, including an organization, the probation officer, with prior approval of the Court, may require you to notify the person about the risk and you must comply with the instruction. The probation officer may contact the person and confirm that you have notified the person about the risk.

Mr. Oneal, you will follow the instructions of the probation officer related to the conditions of your release.

In addition, Mr. Oneal, you must abide by the following special conditions:

Mr. Oneal, you must participate in an out-patient drug treatment program approved by the U.S. Probation

Department. You shall contribute to the cost of such

treatment not to exceed an amount determined reasonable by the Probation Department's sliding scale for substance abuse treatment services and shall cooperate in securing any applicable third-party payment such as insurance or Medicaid.

Mr. Oneal, you shall disclose all financial information and documents to the probation officer to assess your ability to pay.

Mr. Oneal, you shall not consume any alcohol or other intoxicant during and after treatment unless granted a prescription by a licensed physician and proof of the same is provided to the Probation Department.

Mr. Oneal, you shall submit to testing during and after treatment to ensure abstinence from drug and alcohol.

Next, Mr. Oneal, you shall maintain again full-time, verifiable employment and/or you shall participate in education or vocational training program as selected by the Probation Department.

Three, upon request, Mr. Oneal, you shall provide the U.S. Probation Department with the full disclosure of your financial records, including commingled income, expenses, assets and liabilities, to include yearly income tax returns.

With the exception of the financial accounts reported and noted within the presentence report, Mr. Oneal, you are prohibited from maintaining and/or opening any additional individual and/or joint checking, savings or other

financial accounts for either personal or business purposes without the knowledge and approval of the U.S. Probation Department.

Mr. Oneal, you shall cooperate with the probation officer in the investigation of your financial dealings and you shall provide truthful monthly statements of your income and expenses, and you shall cooperate in the signing of any necessary authorizations to release information forms permitting the U.S. Probation Department to access your financial information and records.

And, fourth, Mr. Oneal, you shall submit your person, property, house, residence, vehicle, papers, computers all of which are defined in 18 U.S.C., Section 1030(e)(1) and other electronic communications or data storage devices or media or office to a search conducted by the U.S. Probation officer. Now failure to submit to a search may be grounds for revocation of release.

Now, Mr. Oneal, you shall warn any other occupants that the premises may be subject to searches pursuant to this condition. Now an officer may conduct a search pursuant to this condition only when reasonable suspicion exists that you have violated a condition of your supervision and that the areas to be searched contain evidence of this violation and any search must be conducted at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner.

1 Mr. Creizman, with respect to the special 2 conditions, the four that I've just outlined, in addition to 3 the community confinement and the curfew, are the reasons for these special conditions apparent to you on the face of the 4 5 condition? 6 They are, your Honor. MR. CREIZMAN: 7 THE COURT: All right. All right. 8 Mr. Oneal, you have a statutory right to appeal the 9 sentence that I've imposed today under certain circumstances, 10 particularly if you believe your sentence is contrary to law. 11 Any Notice of Appeal must be filed within 14 days of the entry 12 of judgment or within 14 days of the filing of a Notice of 13 Appeal by the government. If requested, the Clerk of the 14 Court will prepare and file a Notice of Appeal on your behalf. 15 If you cannot afford to pay the cost of an appeal or for 16 appellate counsel, you have a right to apply for leave to 17 appeal in forma pauperis, which means you can apply to have 18 the Court waive the filing fee and on appeal, Mr. Oneal, you 19 may also apply for court-appointed counsel. All right. 20 Does the government wish to move to dismiss the 21 remaining charges? 22 MS. BERENSON: Yes, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: All the remaining charges are dismissed 24 on motion by the government.

Ms. Berenson, is there anything else from the

1 government that the Court needs to address? 2 MS. BERENSON: No, your Honor. 3 THE COURT: Mr. Creizman? 4 MR. CREIZMAN: No, your Honor, thank you. 5 THE COURT: You're welcome. 6 Mr. Oneal, I said this to you before, I'm going to 7 say it to you again. It is my sincere hope that you take 8 advantage of the opportunities that are being presented to 9 I understand that the outcome today is not exactly what 10 it is that you wanted or hoped for, but in this, sir, are 11 still opportunities and you are going to get out of jail 12 perhaps immediately or perhaps within the next three months. 13 The ball is in your court. The direction that your life is 14 going to take is really going to be up to you. 15 You don't like jail, you've said it to your lawyer. 16 Don't put yourself in a position to be in front of me again, 17 all right. Ask for help when you need it and take advantage 18 of the resources that are available to you. You have an 19 excellent attorney who has advocated on your behalf and 20 whether you like the determination that I made here today or 21 not, you also have a judge who cares about your future. 22 really believe that you have it in you to do more. You're 23 capable of doing more, so stop letting yourself down. 24 Understood?

> THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.